

BOOKBINDERS by European methods
with the best materials and under
European supervision at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Always prompt equal to home
work, and prices very moderate.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
moderate rates at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
All proofs are read and all work
superintended by Englishmen. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done anywhere else. Estimates given.

Songkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 12,426.

廿六日一千二月四百一十五年十二月廿五日 星期六 HONGKONG SATURDAY DECEMBER 18, 1897.

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

NOTICE
Communications, Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Manager, and all special business matters to the Manager and Subscribers who are not
desirous for a final notice will be continued until
otherwise advised.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for
newspaper trade. Price 25c per copy.

P.O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

WTH reference to Government Notification No. 588 of the 4th instant, published in the Gazette of the same date, it is hereby notified, for guidance, that the date of Sale of INLAND LOTS Nos. 1,490, 1,421, 1,426 and 1,427 has been altered from MONDAY, the 1st day of January, 1898, to TUESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1898, at 3 p.m.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1897. [2883]

WANTED

CAPABLE CORRESPONDENT and
BOOK-KEEPER wanted
W. ROBINSON & CO.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1897. [2884]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOM MOSA".

Captain Higgins will be despatched for the
above ports, TO MOREBOW, 10th instant, at Day-
light.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1897. [2885]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of cargo by her are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, at
Kowloon Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained after notice to the carrier.

Original cargo will be forwarded on notice
to the carrier for gien before Novv. 20th.

Carriage remaining undelivered after the 23rd
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all claims
for damage and shortage not later than the
30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

All claims for damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godown and Godown Co. Limited,
on the 30th Inst. st. 11 A.M.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1897. [2881]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS

FROM MIDDLESEX, LONDON, AND

BORDEAUX.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE"

Consignees of cargo shipped by the above-
named steamer in August last are hereby in-
formed that a portion of their goods has now
arrived at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.
Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained after the Average Bond, which
is lying in the Office of the Undersigned, has
been signed.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 25th
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1897. [2882]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS are reminded that Nomina-
tions for the Hongkong Derby, 1898,
CLOSE to the Underwriting at the Club
Rooms, TUESDAY (SATURDAY), 18th inst.

By Order

T. F. HOUGH

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1897. [2873]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS are reminded that Nomina-

tions for the various Training Sprints and 1898
Race Meeting are requested to apply in writing
to the Underwriting on or before TUESDAY

(SATURDAY), 18th inst.

T. F. HOUGH

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1897. [2892]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE TOWN Director of the Hongkong Steam

Bakery has been REMOVED to No. 24

PEATA CENTRAL, from this date.

DOORLINE NO. 1090, PROPRIETOR

Hongkong, 20th November, 1897. [2722]

NOTICE

I HEREBY beg to inform my Patrons that

my business premises on and after the 1st

of December next will be at No. 50, QUEEN'S

ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria, Hongkong.

ANNO DOMINI MCMXCVII.

50, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1897. [2723]

NOTICE

We have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

A YOUNG WOMAN

wishing to return to

England in the Spring would like to

hear of lady requiring Maid or Nurse.

apply

M. BLAIDWELL

1889 Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1897. [2862]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENA EINSTEINMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1897. [2843]

NOTICE

WE have this Day REMOVED from

20, STANLEY STREET, to 241

PEACE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1897.

INTIMATIONS

BROWN, JONES & CO.
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 47, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [3704]

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,
SEATRS, NETHERLANDS, INDIA,
SIAM, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.,
WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND Hong Kong for the Far East.
FOURTEEN PAGES.

1897.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE,
which will be found, as hitherto, more full and
accurate than its predecessor.

Royal Octavo Complete with Maps and Plans.
pp. 1,240, 87. Directory only, pp. 872, \$3.50.



THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

has again received FRESH SUPPLIES of

WHOLESMOME CONFECTIONERY

AND

DELICIOUS SWEETS

of the HIGHEST QUALITY and PURITY

All Varieties of

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREAMES
PATE D'ABRICOT, JORDAN ALMONDS

PRALINES.

DESSERT-CHOCOLATES,

NOUGAT, FRUIT JELLIES,

ASSORTED TOFFEES,

MIXED BONBONS.

&c., &c., &c.

FRENCH

CONFETIONERY and CONSERVES

in Large Assortment

from the LEADING PARISIAN HOUSES.

CHEISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

A very choice selection from the best sources.

All of tasteful and novel designs.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISSEYERY.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1897. [22]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 18th, 1897.

The case of the Straits Chinaman im-
prisoned at Amoy seems likely to raise
important issues. In 1888 a notification
was issued by the then British Minister to
China (the late Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK)
in which it was laid down that inasmuch as
trouble had arisen from the fact that British
subjects of Chinese descent travelling in
China could not easily be differentiated from
Chinese, therefore no protection would be
given to any Chinese-British subject travel-
ling in China unless while in China he dis-
cerned his Chinese dress. This
notification was published in the *Hongkong
Government Gazette* of the 7th November,
1888, together with a covering circular
issued by the Minister to the Consuls, the
effective portion of which is as follows:—

"You will observe that it is left entirely
optional to such persons to claim the
status of British subjects within the
Chinese territories or not as they may
see fit; but in the event of their electing
to sink their British nationality
and reside or travel as Chinese among
Chinese they cannot claim any exemption
from the jurisdiction and laws of the country
they adopt of their own free will and
after due notice of the consequences." This
regulation, though we believe it has never
been formally repealed, has fallen into
desuetude and can no longer be considered
in force, recognition having been accorded
in many instances since its issue to Chinese
subjects of Her Majesty who have not dis-
carded their usual dress. The latest instance
was at Shanghai only a few months ago. It
seems to have been assumed at Singapore at
one time that the Minister's action in the
Amoy case was based upon the re-
gulation in question, but this can
hardly have been so. According to the
latest telegram from Singapore the
Minister's reply to the Governor is that
Kuan YONG holds land at Amoy, has
a wife there, and passes as a Chinese subject.
The reply does not seem to be very compre-
hensive. The fact of the man's holding land
and having a wife cannot be held to
depribe him of his British nationality, and it
is not stated explicitly what way he has
passed as a Chinese subject. According to
his position to the Governor of the Straits
Settlements he only visited Amoy occasion-
ally and for short periods, his domicile being
at Singapore.

The preamble to Sir RUTHERFORD
ALCOCK's notification runs:—"Whereas
many persons of Chinese descent,
who are or claim to be British
subjects, go to reside or travel in the

colonies of the Emperor of China and
whereas serious difficulty exists in
distinguishing such British subjects from
natives amenable to Chinese laws only,
and accordingly great practical inconven-
ience frequently results to the parties
themselves and to the authorities of both
countries." The Amoy case affords a
forcible illustration of this practical incon-
venience, and any useful suggestion for a
remedy would be welcome. The require-
ment formulated by Sir RUTHERFORD
ALCOCK, that Chinese-British subjects
should change their dress, does not afford a
remedy. It would be intolerable that the
question of whether a man should be tor-
tured and robbed in a Chinese prison should
be made to depend entirely on the cut of his
clothes. If a Hongkong Chinaman went
up to Canton on business, wearing the
clothes he is accustomed to, and were ar-
rested by the native authorities with a view to
his being squeezed, the British Govern-
ment could not stand by and see the outrage
carried out, whatever laws as to the man's
dress might be in force. The objection of
the Chinese to change their dress is, more-
over, so strong that any law requiring them
to do so must in practice remain a dead letter.
Nor can failure to register at the Con-
sulate always be held a sufficient reason
for refusing to officially recognise Chinese
British subjects. Regard must be had to
the circumstances of each case, and as
the Straits Times suggests, a distinction
may be drawn between naturalized
and born British subjects. One thing is
clear, however, and that is that strong
pressure should be brought to bear on Chinese
British subjects to make them register, and
although failure to register might, in
the case of a born subject, not be deemed
sufficient reason for abandoning him to the
tender mercies of the mandarins, it would be
reasonable to impose on him some very sub-
stantial penalty for such failure.

It is curious, however, to note the
difference in the attitudes taken up on
this question by Great Britain and other
Power. In Siam France endeavours to
increase her influence by according her
protection to almost any Asiatic who
likes to ask for it and making it effective
whenever any question arises
with the native authorities, and she would
no doubt pursue the same course in China
were the circumstances equally favourable.
If Kuan YONG had been a Saigon Chinaman
and had appealed to the French Consul at
Amoy his appeal, we imagine, would have
been received in a very different manner
than it has been by the British Consul and
Minister. Going further from home we
may note, too, how prompt Germany has
been to assert her influence in Hayti
on the strength of a case in which
the son of a Haytian mother, who
was claimed by the Haytian Government
to be a native of the country, but
who was inscribed at the German Legation
as a German subject, was dealt with
criminally by the local authorities. Germany
demanded prompt reparation and made such
a demonstration that her demands have been
coupled with. In that case the man was
the son of a German father and the position
taken up by Germany in the matter was no
doubt correct. If England wished to em-
barass China she would be equally correct
in demanding reparation in the case of Kuan
YONG, who, according to his Straits pass-
port, is a British subject by birth and the
son of British subjects. Whether there is
any real justification for refusing to recognise
him is a question on which judgment must
be suspended until more is known of the
facts of the case.

"demonstrations of the Emperor of China and
whereas serious difficulty exists in
distinguishing such British subjects from
natives amenable to Chinese laws only,
and accordingly great practical inconven-
ience frequently results to the parties
themselves and to the authorities of both
countries." The Amoy case affords a
forcible illustration of this practical incon-
venience, and any useful suggestion for a
remedy would be welcome. The require-
ment formulated by Sir RUTHERFORD
ALCOCK, that Chinese-British subjects
should change their dress, does not afford a
remedy. It would be intolerable that the
question of whether a man should be tor-
tured and robbed in a Chinese prison should
be made to depend entirely on the cut of his
clothes. If a Hongkong Chinaman went
up to Canton on business, wearing the
clothes he is accustomed to, and were ar-
rested by the native authorities with a view to
his being squeezed, the British Govern-
ment could not stand by and see the outrage
carried out, whatever laws as to the man's
dress might be in force. The objection of
the Chinese to change their dress is, more-
over, so strong that any law requiring them
to do so must in practice remain a dead letter.
Nor can failure to register at the Con-
sulate always be held a sufficient reason
for refusing to officially recognise Chinese
British subjects. Regard must be had to
the circumstances of each case, and as
the Straits Times suggests, a distinction
may be drawn between naturalized
and born British subjects. One thing is
clear, however, and that is that strong
pressure should be brought to bear on Chinese
British subjects to make them register, and
although failure to register might, in
the case of a born subject, not be deemed
sufficient reason for abandoning him to the
tender mercies of the mandarins, it would be
reasonable to impose on him some very sub-
stantial penalty for such failure.

"The annual meeting of the Hongkong
Benevolent Society was held yesterday at noon
at the City Hall. Mr. T. Jackson presided and
the usual alterations in the constitution were
made.

The Chairman, after reading the notice
concerning the meeting and the report and
accounts, remarked on the good work the
Society was doing and the devotion of the
ladies to their, at times, disagreeable task.

"The passengers were not allowed to land nor
cargo to be discharged.

"[The Thomas] is bound for Bombay and is bring-
ing the English Mail of the 20th November,
having come out of Colombo with the
Himalaya.]

PLAGUE ON THE MAIL STEAMER.

THE "THAMES" LANDS A CASE AT PENANG.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]
Singapore, 17th December.

The P. & O. steamer *Thames* arrived at
Penang to-day and landed a case of plague.

"The passengers were not allowed to land nor
cargo to be discharged.

"[The Thomas] is bound for Bombay and is bring-
ing the English Mail of the 20th November,
having come out of Colombo with the
Himalaya.]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 17th December.

THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER OF
INDIA.

The brigades comprising Sir General Lock-
hart's force have had the most severe fighting
with the Afghans since Darrai. The cannoneers
have been heavy, principally owing to night
attacks on the rear guard and baggage trains.

Lieut West of the Gurkhas, Lieut. Captain

Norris of the Gurkhas, Lieut. Captain of the
Gurkhas, and Lieut. Short of the Scots
Fusiliers wounded.

THE MASSACRE OF A FRENCH NILE
EXPEDITION CONTRADICTED.

As official despatch denies the massacre
of Major Marchand's expedition.

CRICKET.

In the test match of Sydney, Scotland's eleven
were all out for 55, of which Rujibaji made

175. The Australians were all out for 237 and
following on have made 120 for one wicket.

SUPREME COURT.

17th December.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JOHN CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

GUBRAY AND OTHERS v. RELIGIOUS

The hearing was resumed of the equity suit
in which the plaintiffs, D. A. Gubbay, A. J.
Raymond, and A. J. David petitioned the Court,
on behalf of themselves and of all others of the
Jewish community in Hongkong, except the
detained, for certain acts of the religious
authorities of Hongkong.

Mr. Gubbay, who had been a trustee of the
synagogue, had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

Mr. Gubbay had been a trustee of the
synagogue, and had been removed from the
trusteeship, and the other members of the
Jewish community had been compelled to
pay him a sum of money.

